

BY AUTHORITY.



On Monday, the 11th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., His Majesty the King received in audience at Iolani Palace, Major James H. Wodehouse, Her Britannic Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General.

Major Wodehouse, having been presented to the King by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, placed in the hands of His Majesty an autograph letter from Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, of which the following is a copy:—

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, &c., &c., to His Majesty Kalakaua, King of the Hawaiian Islands, sendeth greeting: Our Good Friend,—We have received the Letters which you addressed to Us on the 12th of April last, and in which you convey to Us your sorrow at the terrible calamity with which it has pleased the Almighty to visit Us and Our Royal House, in the sudden death of Our dearly beloved Son, His Royal Highness Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany.

We request you to accept Our sincere thanks for these expressions of sympathy, and We beg at the same time to assure you that We have been deeply touched at the expression of sympathy and sorrow which this painful bereavement has called forth on all sides from the Rulers and people of other Nations.

And so we recommend you to the Protection of the Almighty.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral the 18th day of June, in the Year of Our Lord, 1884, and in the 47th year of Our Reign.

Your Good Friend,
(Signed) VICTORIA, R. & I.
(Countersigned) GRANVILLE.

At 10:30 A.M. on the same day, His Majesty also received in audience F. A. Schaefer, Esquire, His Italian Majesty's Consul.

On being presented to the King by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Schaefer presented to His Majesty an autograph letter from His Majesty the King of Italy, of which the translation is as follows:—

UMBERTO I., by the Grace of God, and the will of the Nation, King of Italy, to His Majesty KALAKAU A I., King of the Hawaiian Islands, Greeting:—

Dearest and Most Worthy Friend,—With particular satisfaction I announce to Your Majesty that on the 21st of April last, Her Royal Highness Isabel of Savoy, Duchess of Genoa, born Princess of Bavaria, Consort of my beloved Cousin and Brother-in-law, His Royal Highness Prince Thomas of Savoy, Duke of Genoa, was in Turin safely delivered of a Prince, who received the names of Ferdinand Umberto Adalbert Maria. The great interest that Your Majesty has always taken in everything that conduces to the gratification of my Royal Family and myself, convinces me that you will participate in the joy which I feel for this auspicious event. Expressing to Your Majesty the sincerest wishes for your happiness, and availing myself of this opportunity to renew the assurances of the profound esteem with which I remain,

Your Majesty's Affectionate and Sincere Friend,
(Signed) UMBERTO.
(Countersigned) MANCINI.
ROME, May 28, 1884.

Foreign Office, Honolulu, Aug. 12, 1884.
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I have this day appointed G. B. Meheula, Esq., District Judge for the District of Kaula, Island of Kauai.

SOLOMON NAAUAO,
Acting Governor for Island of Kauai.
Office of Governor of Kauai, Lihue, August 1, 1884. aug12-3tw

I have this day appointed John Ahuli to be Pound Master for the District of Kaula, Island of Kauai, vice G. B. Meheula, Esq., resigned.

SOLOMON NAAUAO,
Acting Governor for Island of Kauai.
Office of Governor of Kauai, Lihue, August 1, 1884. aug12-3tw

THE PACIFIC COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

Tuesday, August 12, 1884.

A LACK OF SAND.

We are certainly of the opinion that the Ministerial party has not shown a creditable amount of spirit in this Legislature. They have acted solely on the defensive. They have submitted to the most virulent attacks of the Opposition without attempting to hit back. They have apparently been quite satisfied to parry the thrusts of the other side, but have lacked the energy to strike a blow. The King has been most grossly slandered by the Opposition press. We have commented on the indecency of those assaults, and have expected that the Government party would take some steps to make their recurrence illegal. But they have done nothing. On Saturday last a member of the Opposition used the most unwarrantable language in referring to His Majesty. But there was no champion from the Government benches to reprove the speaker.

We confess that this line of con-

duct is, to say the least, pusillanimous. Why should the Opposition forever be allowed to fire its batteries, and why should the Government content itself with skipping out of the way to avoid the hot shot? If the Opposition can introduce bills obnoxious to the sense of the Government party, are there none in their ranks who can pay them off in their own currency? The only voice raised in protest against the character the struggle has assumed, in the disrespectful manner in which the King has been spoken of, is the ADVERTISER. We have hoped, and do still hope, that some limit will be placed to this scurrilous and cowardly manner of attacking the head of the Government; but it should have been done long before. Let the Opposition have a taste of the sauce they have been so liberally dispensing to the Government majority. As a majority they can ensure the dose being swallowed. One or two bills of an anti-blue law character would open the eyes of "His Majesty's loyal Opposition."

A WEAK CLAIM.

Mr. Sereno Bishop, whose resignation from the Survey Department was accepted a few days ago, attributes his retirement from office to his outspoken utterances on the Lottery Bill. When Mr. Bishop elected to pose as a martyr to principle he should have chosen a more plausible creed. The Lottery Bill had no friends. Everyone opposed it. The press denounced it, and its fate was a foregone conclusion from the start. And now Mr. Bishop takes to himself the credit of an official crucifixion for an expression of sentiment which was common to all inside and outside the Legislature. The fact is that in the necessity of retrenchment Mr. Bishop was sacrificed, and the result would be the same if the Lottery Bill never saw the light. An opinion about the Bank Charter Bill, or the Appropriation Bill, or any bill of the session, would have been as dangerous to Mr. Bishop as his stern denunciation of the Lottery Bill.

A WORD ABOUT THE RESCUE.

The chartering of the S. S. Waimanalo to rescue a maimed and helpless mariner cast upon an island with which there is little or no communication, deserves more than a passing notice. The news that arrived on Friday afternoon was merely verbal and by no means positive, that is, as far as Captain John Smith was concerned. Nevertheless, steps were taken at once to charter the S. S. Waimanalo. Later in the day (9 P. M.) the Lehua brought confirmatory news of the wreck and the bodily injury sustained by the Captain. The President of the Board of Health, Mr. Gibson, there and then decided to do all that it was possible to be done to aid and relieve the suffering man. What took place afterwards was fully reported in these columns yesterday, but what we desire to place on record is the promptitude of action and the grand result. A fellow-man, whose right foot was on the point of mortification and in a debilitated state of health, is now an inmate of the Queen's Hospital in a convalescent state, and will in all probability be again able to follow his vocation in a month or two hence.

Whilst awarding all due praise to Mr. Gibson, it behooves us to say a word on behalf of the noble and generous owner of the little S. S. Waimanalo. The Hon. J. A. Cummins is always ready to place her in service for a good object, even though he suffer a temporary inconvenience therefrom. Though he knew nothing of the charter until the steamer's arrival at Waimanalo on Saturday morning, he readily acquiesced in the mission, and generously placed on board a quantity of bodily comforts, in case of need. All honor to such men, who will not hesitate to spend a dollar, and risk a ship, to save a life.

The intemperate consumption of ice-water in this climate is a most imprudent and dangerous practise. But what can be more delicious than a draught of ice-cold water in such fiercely hot weather as we have lately experienced? Need we say, however, that a thing may be delicious, and, at the same time, pernicious, according as it may be used. Yet that is just

what pure cold water may be to any person who is not careful of the manner in which he drinks it. Cold water is no doubt salutary; but it may kill a person on the spot where he consumes it. Only let him be heated and excited by walking in hot summer weather, and in that state greedily gulp down a big quantity of spring-cold or iced water, and ten to one he will suffer acutely, if he is not killed there and then. This shows that there is an art in drinking the simplest of all the liquids. Hurried drinking is bad in any case. Even where no harm is done, thirst is not pure water, in all cases, is not enough. People who have a real regard for their health will not venture on ice-water without mixing it with lime-juice, or perhaps a small—a very small—flask, an orthodox Christian flask, carried in the rear pocket, would save many a life.

THE aim of physical education is not merely to increase the muscular power, it is not to enable us to lift a ponderous weight or swing a club, but to equalize and distribute the forces, that they may work together harmoniously. It is not to accomplish acrobatic tricks or marvellous feats, but to banish morbid mental tendencies and insure the physical poise that serves as an armor, from which small cares and worries glance harmless, that could hardly be otherwise withstood. The aim of physical education is "to compel every nerve and muscle to perform its legitimate nerve force, thus producing a free circulation of the blood through every part of the body, and this means—Health. We should like to see the young ladies of these islands pay some attention to muscular culture. It is all nonsense heaping the sins of indolence on the climate. There are plenty of cool hours and cool places for physical culture. Swinging on the gate, and waiting for the ice-cream man to go by is not the way to work up the biceps and chest muscles.

WE want more lamps. Though the *Hawaiian* says this city will be lit by gas in July, 1885, there is too wide a margin of time left for broken shins and shattered vehicles to be comfortable. Its attack upon the Attorney-General was wholly uncalled for. The necessity for street lights is so apparent, that were the proposition to come from any other source than the Ministry, our contemporary would have indulged in a congratulatory cackle of recommendation.

It seems odd to see *Harper's Weekly* arrayed on the side of the Democrats in this campaign. But it is a proof that the party lines in the United States are not so closely drawn as formerly, and that people look rather at the character and record of the individual than his political brand.

"OUT in Nebraska, a man by the name of Onion has just failed. He ought to be able to pay a hundred (cents) on a dollar though."—*Bulletin*.

This joke was patented a few years before the discovery of America. It is simply terrible in a climate like this to have it fob up in the Circular.

H. B. M. STEAMER *Constance*, Doughty, Commander, sailed from San Francisco for this port on the 1st, and will arrive here about the middle of the week. We shall hail with pleasure the sight of some blue jackets on our streets once more.

WE regret very much to see that the accidental success of an unassuming angler has led to the promulgation of a lot of inexcusable and very old-fashioned fish lies. We hope that this thing will not go much further, and that gentlemen who are anxious to place themselves on record as falsifiers will choose some other theme besides mullet on which to air their depravity.

HON. C. R. BISHOP's remarks in the Legislature on the necessity of keeping up the Hawaiian schools are eminently correct. No matter in what quarter it may be necessary to make retrenchment, let the school house, and everything appertaining to education be the last to suffer.

THE *Bulletin* epitaph last Tuesday on the Mounted Police was clever. We don't always agree with our highly esteemed and slanderous contemporary on matters in general, but we are willing to give it credit for a good thing when it achieves it.

MR. CORNWELL was mistaken in his impressions of Langford, Jr.'s pedigree, as will be seen by an extract from the *Breeder and Sportsman*, published in another column, and regretted his error in conversation with us yesterday. But that he was not alone in his impression is confirmed by Mr. Simpson's statement that this idea prevails to certain extent among the horsemen of the Coast.

THE decrease of the United States public debt during July is \$3,993,289; cash in the treasury, \$405,910,004; gold certificates, \$118,017,320; silver certificates, \$120,404,341; certificate of deposit, \$13,230,000; refunding certificates, \$274,350; legal tenders, \$346,681,016; fractional currency, \$697,849.

Reciprocity and its Fruits—How Our Hawaiian Trade has Grown.

It is but a few years since the proposition to have reciprocity with the Hawaiian Islands, favored by the leading merchants of the city, and opposed but by few, received the stamp of Congressional approbation, and then became the will of the people of the United States. It then seemed desirable, from a political as well as from a commercial standpoint, that this close connection should be made with these fertile islands, and the results have abundantly proved the wisdom of those who favored the movement.

The rapid growth of trade with the Islands exceeds anything before witnessed on the coast, while its present development promises still better for the future. In the first place, the group has been made practically American, most of the capital invested there during the past few years being American capital—the trade of the group being carried on for the most part by Americans, and the mercantile name being essentially American. To show the importance of its trade, we need only remark that out of all the countries with which we have had relations, it shows the largest import trade for the past half-year—\$4,858,850 out of a grand total of \$17,917,457 by sea, or twenty-seven per cent. of the whole—more than thirty per cent. in excess of China, nearly double that of Japan, nearly five-fold that of England, while if the value of the teas and silks from China and Japan shipped East be deducted, it exceeds them much more largely still.

And this does not represent money paid out to the Hawaiians with no reciprocal exchange, for besides the exports thither which support a large fleet of vessels, all sailing under the American flag, and built in American ports, the freights on goods both ways, the brokerage, profits, insurance, interest on California money invested in the plantations themselves, all accrue to the United States—much of it to San Francisco. It has also built up a flourishing California industry in which millions of dollars are invested, and which, instead of being subject to heavy competition from the East, invades the trade regions of the Eastern manufactures, and with success.

What more can be desired in the line of success in commercial matters?—a flourishing trade, a flourishing manufacturing industry, and a thoroughly American commercial marine; American interests paramount, American capital supreme, nearly all the profits coming to crown American industries in a thousand lines with a measure of success. Given a score of industries the fruits of such a treaty, each of the average value of ten million dollars, each with its grand army of workmen both in it and in all allied enterprises, each supporting its fleet of American-built ships, and what prosperity would be the result.

The Hawaiian Reciprocity Treaty has been productive of great benefits to California. We want more such treaties with neighboring countries, and particularly with Spanish-America. The cry against this particular treaty has perceptibly weakened, and in the future will doubtless cease. We need more reciprocity instead of less.—*S. F. Journal of Commerce*.

The Appropriation Bill is progressing slowly. The discussion on a single policeman's salary lasts an hour or two on a question of \$5 or \$10. This cannot be very profitable work for the country, and does not bear the semblance of retrenchment.

A MISSION OF MERCY.

Return of the S. S. Waimanalo—Quick Work—A Life Saved.

On Saturday morning last at half-past two o'clock the S. S. Waimanalo left this harbor for Lanai, via Waimanalo, having been chartered by Mr. Gibson to proceed with all possible dispatch to Awaloa, where Captain Smith of the schooner Mary Alice was reported to be lying with a broken leg and in a sinking condition. The services of Dr. Kuehn, the newly appointed physician for Lahaina, were called into requisition. Provided with all the necessary paraphernalia for the utmost emergency, not knowing the exact condition of affairs, the doctor answered the summons and lost no time. Waimanalo was reached and the deckload of the steamer discharged, the doctor and a friend who accompanied him being entertained meanwhile by the Hon. John A. Cummins. The steamer left Waimanalo at half-past ten o'clock on Saturday morning, a strong trade wind blowing at the time. Whilst crossing the bar, the head stays carried away, and the fore-mast was in jeopardy for a while. The damage was quickly repaired, and the course set for Lanai. While crossing the channel, there was a heavy sea running, and at times the little steamer was hardly visible. A good head of steam was kept up and every effort was made to reach Awaloa before sundown. The doctor knew that every minute was of importance in relieving the sufferings of his patient. However, the effort to reach Lanai that day proved fruitless, the wind and head sea being too much for the steamer to contend against. Captain Nelson being desirous of giving his men a rest, they having been at work for 40 consecutive hours, sought an anchorage at Kaunakakai. He approached the shore with great caution, it being intensely dark between 7 and 9 p.m. At 8 o'clock the vessel struck the bottom two or three times, and remained motionless. The engine was reversed, but no movement was effected. At this critical juncture the water became smooth, and there was no immediate danger. A kedge anchor was run out from the starboard quarter, and a heavy strain brought to bear on the hawser, but the steamer still remained immovable. There was no alternative left but to jettison cargo, which consisted mainly of bricks. The whistle was blown with the hope of obtaining some aid from the shore, the ship's crew being thoroughly fatigued and worn out. In less than half an hour after the first whistle, a canoe was seen approaching the vessel. It came alongside, and contained five stalwart Hawaiians, all of whom were ready and willing to lend a helping hand to the needy. Other two boats from the shore shortly followed, containing five men each, all of whom joined in the work of salvage. After midnight the water rose gradually, and, after having jettisoned a few thousand bricks, a final and successful effort was made to float the vessel. The Molokai natives were duly rewarded for their aid, and the vessel started for Lanai, no damage having been done beyond a few hours' detention on the reef.

On reaching Awaloa, the boat containing the doctor and his friend was rowed ashore. A few natives met the party on the beach and escorted them to the house where the injured man was lying. It was found to be John Smith, late captain of the schooner Mary Alice, now a total wreck on Lanai beach. Captain Smith said he had been there for nine days, having broken his right leg below the knee on the 1st instant, in endeavoring to launch the ship's boat whilst on the reef. He had bandaged his leg up with splints in a primitive manner, and there he awaited further assistance.

Dr. Kuehn removed the original splints, and did all that was necessary to add to the comfort and welfare of his helpless patient. In less than an hour the party re-embarked, and were speeding their way towards Honolulu with a strong fair wind.

At four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the wharf was reached, and Smith was borne to the Queen's Hospital on a stretcher, feeling materially benefited by the prompt medical aid that had been afforded him.

Mr. Gibson and Mr. Wundenberg were awaiting the steamer's arrival, and they thanked the doctor most cordially for the good work he had done, and the Captain for his indomitable perseverance in overcoming the difficulties that beset him.

It is the opinion of Dr. Kuehn that a few days more, or even one day, might have cost Captain Smith his life. The prompt action of the President of the Board of Health, and the ready co-operation of Mr. Wundenberg in this merciful act, are deserving of the highest praise.

The schooner Mary Alice was totally wrecked on the 1st instant. The crew consisted of John Smith, captain; John Martin, John Nelson and Andrew Hawkinson, all of whom were saved.

A new volume of Eastern travels will be published shortly by Mr. Unwin of London, under the title of "Oriental Carpets." It is a narrative of a journey of Mr. Henry Cozen, who traveled in the East for the purpose of collecting information with regard to the manufacture and trade in Eastern carpets.